

## When We Advertise Values

You Know It Means BIG  
ONES

Saturday,  
April 22

FROM 2 TO 9 P. M., WE  
OFFER A GREAT

## Dollar Sale

At which \$1.00 will buy  
any one of a great variety  
of necessary household ar-  
ticles worth \$1.50 to \$2.50.

SEE THE DOLLAR SALE  
BARGAINS IN OUR  
WINDOWS

To the first 25 women  
purchasers Saturday at 2 p.  
m., a useful household article  
—FREE.

**WHITNEY**  
Hardware Co.  
113-115-117 South First St.

## AZTEC FUEL CO.

OUR COAL BURNS  
TRY DIAMOND  
GALLUP COAL.  
BEST MILD  
WEATHER COAL  
ON THE MARKET.

FACTORY & NATIVE WOOD  
PHONE 251

ruthless destruction which have made  
it more and more evident as the  
months have gone by that the imper-  
ial government has found it imprac-  
ticable to put any such restraints  
upon them as it had hoped and prom-  
ised to put.

Again and again the imperial gov-  
ernment has given its solemn assur-  
ances to the government of the United  
States that at least passengers would  
not be thus dealt with, and yet it  
had repeatedly permitted its under-  
sea commanders to disregard those  
assurances with entire impunity. As  
recently as February last it gave no-  
tice that it would regard all armed  
merchantmen owned by its enemies as  
part of the naval forces of its ad-  
versaries and deal with them as with  
men of war, thus at least by implica-  
tion, pledging itself to give warning  
to vessels which were not armed and  
accord security of life to their pas-  
sengers and crews; but even this im-  
plication, their submarine commanders  
have recklessly ignored.

**Neutral Vessels Destroyed.**  
"Vessels of neutral ownership, even  
vessels of neutral ownership bound  
from neutral to neutral port, have  
been destroyed along with vessels of  
belligerent ownership in constantly  
increasing numbers. Sometimes the  
merchantmen attacked have been  
warned and summoned to surrender  
before being fired on or torpedoed;  
sometimes their passengers and crews  
have been warned and summoned to  
surrender before being fired on or  
torpedoed; sometimes their passengers  
and crews have been vouchsafed the  
poor security of being allowed to  
take to the ship's boats before the  
ship was sent to the bottom. But  
again and again no warning has  
been given, no escape even to the  
ship's boats allowed to those on  
board. Great liners like the Lusitania  
and Arabic and mere passenger  
boats like the Sussex have been at-

## UGH! A DOSE OF NASTY CALOMEL

It Salivates! It Makes You  
Sick and You May Lose  
a Day's Work.

You're bilious, sluggish, constipated  
and believe you need vile, dangerous  
calomel to start your liver and clean  
your bowels.  
Here's my guarantee! Ask your  
druggist for a 50 cent bottle of Dod-  
son's Liver Tonic and take a spoonful  
tonight. If it doesn't start your liver  
and straighten you right up better  
than calomel and without griping or  
making you sick I want you to go  
back to the store and get your money  
back. It's perfectly harmless,  
so give it to your children any time.  
It can't salivate, so let them eat any-  
thing afterwards.

tacked without a moment's warning,  
often before they have even become  
aware that they were in the presence  
of an armed ship of the enemy, and  
the lives of noncombatants, passen-  
gers and crew have been destroyed  
wholesale and in a manner which the  
government of the United States can-  
not but regard as wanton and with-  
out the slightest color of justification.  
No limit of any kind has in fact been  
set to their indiscriminate pursuit  
and destruction of merchantmen of  
all kinds and nationalities within the  
waters which the imperial govern-  
ment has chosen to designate as its  
own within the zone of war. The roll  
of Americans who have lost their  
lives upon ships thus attacked and  
destroyed has grown month by month  
until the ominous toll has mounted  
into the hundreds.

The government of the United  
States has been very patient. At  
every stage of this distressing experi-  
ence of tragedy after tragedy it has  
sought to be governed by the most  
thoughtful consideration of the ex-  
traordinary circumstances of an un-  
precedented war and to be guided by  
sentiments of very genuine friendship  
for the people and government of  
Germany. It has accepted the suc-  
cessive explanations and assurances  
of the imperial government as of  
course given in entire sincerity and  
good faith and has hoped, every-  
where, that it would prove to be  
possible for the imperial government  
to order and control the acts  
of its naval commanders as to secure  
its policy with the recognized prin-  
ciples of humanity as embodied in  
the law of nations. It has made ev-  
ery allowance for unprecedented con-  
ditions and has been willing to wait  
until the facts became unmistakable  
and were susceptible of only one  
interpretation. It now owes it to a  
just regard for its own rights to the  
imperial government that that time  
has come. It has become painfully  
evident to it that the position which  
it took at the very outset, inevitably,  
namely, the use of submarines for  
the destruction of an enemy's com-  
merce, is, of necessity, because of  
the very character of the vessels em-  
ployed and the very methods of at-  
tack which their employment of  
course involves, utterly incompatible  
with the principles of humanity, the  
long established and incontrovertible  
rights of neutrals and the sacred im-  
munities of noncombatants.

"If it is still the purpose of the  
imperial government to prosecute re-  
lentless and indiscriminate warfare  
against vessels of commerce by the  
use of submarines without regard to  
what the government of the United  
States must consider the sacred and  
indisputable rules of international law  
and the universally recognized dic-  
tates of humanity, the government of  
the United States is at last forced to  
the conclusion that there is but one  
course it can pursue. Unless the im-  
perial government should now imme-  
diately declare and effect an aban-  
donment of its present methods of  
submarine warfare against passenger  
and freight carrying vessels, the gov-  
ernment of the United States can  
have no choice but to sever diplo-  
matic relations with the German em-  
pire altogether. This action the gov-  
ernment of the United States con-  
templates with the greatest reluc-  
tance, but feels constrained to take in  
behalf of humanity and the rights of  
neutral nations.

### Statement of Facts.

The appendix to the note under the  
caption "Statement of Facts in Sus-  
sex Case Accompanying Note to Ger-  
man Government of April 15, 1916,"  
follows:

"The French channel steamer Sus-  
sex, employed regularly in passenger  
service between the ports of Folke-  
stone, England, and Dieppe, France,  
as it has been for years (French for-  
eign office), left Folkestone for Dieppe  
at 1:25 p. m., March 24, 1916, with  
325 or more passengers and a crew of  
fifty-three men. (Declaration of Cap-  
tain Moutflet, Rear Admiral Grasset's  
report.) The passengers, among  
whom were about twenty-five Ameri-  
can citizens (telegram London Em-  
bassy, March 25, and Paris Embassy,  
March 26 and 28) were of several na-  
tionalities and many of them were  
women and children and nearly half  
of them subjects of neutral states.  
(Report of Commander Sayles and  
Lieutenant Smith and Rear Admiral  
Grasset's report.) The Sussex carried  
no armament (French foreign office  
report of Commander Sayles and  
Lieutenant Smith; affidavits of Ameri-  
can passengers) has never been im-  
ploxed as a troop ship, and was fol-  
lowing a route not used for transport-  
ing troops from Great Britain to  
France (British admiralty statement,  
French foreign office).

"The steamer proceeded on its course  
almost due south after passing Dun-  
gonesca. (Declaration of Captain Mout-  
flet.) The weather was clear and the  
sea smooth (affidavits of John H. Hear-  
ley, John F. Hearley, Gertrude W. War-  
ren).

"At 2:50 p. m., when the Sussex was  
about thirteen miles from Dungonesca  
(declaration of Captain Moutflet), the  
captain of the vessel, who was on the  
bridge, saw about 150 meters from  
the ship, on the port side, the wake  
of a torpedo (declaration of Captain  
Moutflet). It was also seen very  
clearly by the first officer and the  
boatswain, who were with the captain  
on the bridge. (Report of Rear Ad-  
miral Grasset.) Immediately the cap-  
tain gave orders to port the helm and  
stop the starboard engine (declara-  
tion of Moutflet), the purpose being  
to swing the vessel to starboard so as  
to dodge the torpedo by allowing it to  
pass along the port bow on a line con-  
verging with the altered course of the  
steamer.

### How Explosion Occurred.

Before, however, the vessel could be  
turned far enough to avoid crossing  
the course of the torpedo, the latter  
struck the hull at an angle a short  
distance forward of the bridge, ex-  
ploded, destroyed the entire forward  
part of the steamer as far back as the  
first water-tight bulkhead, carried  
away the forecastle with the wireless  
antennae, and killed or injured about  
eighty of the persons on board. (De-  
claration of Captain Moutflet; report  
of Rear Admiral Grasset; deposition  
of Henry S. Beer.) At the time no  
other vessel was in sight. (Affidavits  
of Samuel F. Bemis, T. W. Culbert-

son, John H. Hearley and others.)  
"The approach of the torpedo was  
witnessed by several other persons on  
the vessel (affidavits of Samuel F.  
Bemis, Henry S. Beer, Gertrude W.  
Warren).

"One of these, an American citizen  
named Henry S. Beer, was leaning on  
the port rail about ten feet behind the  
bridge and gazing seaward when he  
saw the approaching torpedo about  
150 yards away and exclaimed to his  
wife and companion: 'A torpedo!' Im-  
mediately following his exclamation  
the missile struck the vessel. (Deposi-  
tions of Henry S. Beer and Mrs.  
Henry S. Beer.)

"In further corroboration of the  
fact that the captain saw the torpedo  
coming toward the vessel, is the  
sworn statement of the engineers on  
duty that the order to port the helm  
and to stop the starboard engine was  
received and obeyed (report of Ad-  
miral Grasset). No reasonable explana-  
tion can be given 'for this unusual  
order other than that the captain saw  
something which caused him to  
change his course sharply to star-  
board.

### What U. S. Officer Found.

"In addition to this evidence, which  
would in itself appear to be conclu-  
sive that the act of destruction was  
a torpedo, is that of Lieutenant Smith,  
U. S. N., attached to the American  
embassy at Paris, who, accompanied  
by Major Logan, U. S. A., of the em-  
bassy, went to Boulogne, inspected the  
hull of the Sussex, and personally  
found beneath the mass of water-  
damaged debris of the wreck fifteen  
pieces of metal, which they retained  
in their possession, as they did not be-  
lieve the pieces formed part of the  
vessel. The inspection of the hull  
disclosed that the vessel was wrecked  
by an external explosion, the boilers  
being intact, and that a short distance  
forward of the bridge was a large dent  
showing that the vessel had received  
a heavy blow, the direction of the im-  
pact being from abaft the beam along  
a line at an acute angle with the keel  
of the vessel. (Report of Lieutenant  
Smith, dated April 1.) This evidence  
coincides with and corroborates the  
statement that the vessel was swing-  
ing to starboard and away from the  
torpedo when struck.

"The pieces of metal which the  
American officers had collected were  
compared by Lieutenant Smith, Lieut-  
enant Commander Sayles and Major  
Logan with mines and plans of mines  
in possession of the French naval au-  
thorities at Boulogne, Rochefort and  
Toulon, and British naval authorities  
at Portsmouth. These officers are  
positive in their opinion that these  
pieces of metal were not parts of a  
mine. (Report of Lieutenant Smith,  
dated April 2 and 5.)

"Among these fifteen pieces of  
metal were two screw bolts showing  
the effects of an explosion, which  
were stamped with a 'K' and '56'  
on the faces of the head of one and  
'K' and '58' on the faces of the head  
of the other. On examining German  
torpedoes in possession of the French  
naval authorities at Toulon, and of the  
British naval authorities at Portes-  
mouth, the American officers found  
that identical screws with the letter  
'K' and a number were employed to  
fasten the 'war' head (Kopf) to the  
air chamber. (Lieutenant Smith's re-  
ports, dated April 2, 5 and 13.)

### Not Allied Torpedo.

The screws used in French and  
English torpedoes have no markings  
and are slightly different size (same  
reports). Furthermore, the Ameri-  
can officers were able by comparison  
and close examination to positively  
identify and locate all the remaining  
thirteen pieces of metal as parts of  
a German torpedo, as follows:  
Fragment 8, part of inner seat of  
water relief valve of engine valve.  
Fragments 4 and 5, pinto bands  
of engine room casing.  
Fragments 9 to 10, inclusive, and  
12, parts of engine cylinders.  
Fragments 11, 13, 14 and 15, parts  
of steel warhead still bearing the  
distinctive red paint common to Ger-  
man torpedoes. Warheads (report  
of Lieutenant Smith, dated April 15).

In view of these facts there can be  
no reasonable doubt but that the Sus-  
sex was torpedoed and that the tor-  
pedo was of German manufacture. As  
no vessel was seen by any person on  
the Sussex, the conclusion is irrefra-  
gably that the torpedo was launched  
without warning from a submarine  
which was submerged at the time of  
the attack and remained beneath the  
surface after the explosion.

The conclusion thus reached from  
the evidence in affidavits (being those  
of American citizenship) collected by  
the department of state is substantiated  
by the statements in the imperial  
government note of April 10, 1916.  
According to those statements:

### Where Vessel Was Attacked.

Department's comment: The point  
of attack is exactly in the course  
which was taken by the Sussex after  
passing Dungonesca, and about half a  
mile from the place where the cap-  
tain of the Sussex states he was tor-  
pedoed.

B. The attack took place at 2:55  
o'clock p. m., central European time.  
Department's comment: 2:55 p. m.  
Central European time would cor-  
respond to 2:35 p. m. in Western Euro-  
pean time. The time of the striking  
of the torpedo according to the cap-  
tain of the Sussex and the stoppage  
of the clocks on board the vessel was  
2:50 p. m., western time.

C. The torpedo, when it struck,  
caused an explosion which tore away  
the whole forecastle up to the bridge.  
Department's comment: The fore-  
castle of the Sussex was wrecked as  
far back as the first water-tight bulk-  
head according to the official reports.  
D. The German submarine was  
submerged when the torpedo was  
launched and there is no statement  
that it came to the surface after the  
attack.

Department's comment: The con-  
clusion was reached that the subma-  
rine was submerged from the fact  
that no one on the Sussex saw a sub-  
marine though the weather was fine.  
E. No warning was given, and no  
attempt was made to give one, since  
it is not mentioned.

Department's comment: The evi-  
dence collected shows affirmatively  
no warning was given.

### Sketch of the Sussex.

E. A sketch by the submarine  
commander of the steamer which he

torpedoed does not agree with a pho-  
tograph of the Sussex in the London  
Graphic.

Department's comment: This sketch  
apparently was made from memory  
of an observation of the vessel  
through a periscope. As the only  
differences noted by the commander,  
who relied on his memory, were the  
position of the smokestack, and the  
shape of the stern, it is to be pre-  
sumed the vessels were similar in  
other respects.

G. No other German submarines  
on that day attacked steamers in  
that locality.

Department's comment: As no ves-  
sel is reported to have been tor-  
pedoed without warning by a subma-  
rine other than the Sussex  
it is beyond question that the vessel  
was torpedoed by the submarine  
whose commander's report is relied  
upon in the note of April 10.

## PRESS COMMENTS ON GERMANY AND UNITED STATES

(Continued From Page One.)

to respond to Mr. Wilson's words with  
an adequate offer of reparation for the  
Lusitania massacre.

New York Staats Zeitung.—It is un-  
thinkable that the German govern-  
ment should recognize these creden-  
tials (the president's), as the repre-  
sentative of all neutral nations, and  
grant the peremptory demands of  
the president, as long as the cause  
for inauguration of the submarine  
warfare—the illegal British blockade,  
and interference with the commercial  
rights of neutrals—remains in force,  
and as long as British inhumanity  
against the civilian noncombatant  
population of Germany is continued.

"The president's demands seek per-  
manently to guard British sea trade  
and would, if complied with, make  
England proof against injury. Can  
Germany agree to that? The answer  
remains with the individual.

President Wilson has given the  
German government the alternative of  
complying with demands which seem  
impossible to comply with, or to ex-  
pect war with the United States—  
for the severance of diplomatic relations  
under circumstances like the present  
can only result in war. The president  
has brought about a diplomatic  
situation which must involve the  
United States in a war with Germany  
unless congress intercedes in proper  
time.

Illinois Staats Zeitung.—(Chicago.)  
—We are not aware that Mr. Wilson  
ever received a mandate to represent  
humanity, and if he did, he ought to  
return his retainer for he never rep-  
resented humanity, but the interests  
of the ammunition manufacturers in  
opposition to the real interests of  
humanity. Why not rather send a  
threat to the nation whose inhuman  
steppage of food products for the civil  
population of Germany caused the  
submarine war? We do not even be-  
lieve that the president really wants  
war, and we are sure the nation does  
not want it.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.—In the  
solemnity of a moment in which it  
may be determined whether our be-  
loved nation shall emerge in bloodless  
triumph from her unavailing stand  
for humanity, civilization and the  
reign of international law, or whether  
it shall be plunged into the dread  
maelstrom of death and devastation  
which spell war, let every American  
be true to the traditions of the land  
of his birth or adoption.

New York Sun.—We must regard it  
(the address) as in part, a repetition  
of true and now too familiar indict-  
ment of a civilized nation for illegal  
practices, and in part, a re-statement  
of the president's views concerning  
his responsibility not only for the  
protection of American rights, but  
also for the general interests of hu-  
manity.

The president went to congress  
asking neither advice nor expression  
of opinion, nor again legislative ac-  
tion. The publication of the note this  
morning would have made superfluous  
the delivery of the address to the ses-  
sion of congress; unless, indeed, the  
president felt that his personal ap-  
pearance at the capital rendered the  
war-declaring department of our gov-  
ernment in some sense, a party to facts  
already accepted by the executive's  
independent action.

New York World.—They (the Ameri-  
can people) still hope and hope will  
not cease unless the German govern-  
ment deliberately takes the fatal step  
that ends all possibility of an honor-  
able and amicable adjustment of past  
wrongs and all possibility of future  
guarantees. It is for the German gov-  
ernment to say whether it wants the  
United States for a friend or an  
enemy; it knows the terms.

New York Herald.—This is no time  
for division anywhere in the United  
States. The country is on the brink  
of war. The president is right. It is  
the country that speaks through Mr.  
Wilson. The interests of the whole  
land are involved. It is easy to criti-  
cize, and yet he who criticizes now is  
engaged in a bad business. It is easy  
to attribute mean motives, and he  
who does so is showing a meaner mo-  
tive than can be easily characterized.

## GUTIERREZ EXECUTES FIFTEEN CONSPIRATORS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

El Paso, Tex., April 19.—General  
Gutierrez, commander of the Juarez  
garrison, received a message from  
General Chihuahua, military governor  
of Chihuahua, stating that fifteen ci-  
vilians concerned in a Villista plot to  
seize the Chihuahua garrison were  
executed by the firing squad today.  
Over sixty arrests were made last  
week in connection with the plot.  
Another dispatch to General Gua-  
darra stated that General Luis Her-  
nandez with a large force of men was  
proceeding to Parral to take charge  
of the situation there.

## AMERICAN AEROPLANE CIRCLES OVER CHIHUAHUA

Chihuahua City, Mexico, April 19.  
—An American aeroplane circled  
the city today at an altitude of 2,000  
feet but made no landing. All is  
quiet in Chihuahua.

## PROSECUTION OF WOLFE VON IGEL DECIDED UPON

Secretary to von Papen Not  
Immune From Prosecution  
Because of Connection With  
German Embassy.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, April 19.—The attor-  
ney general's office is understood to  
have decided to prosecute Wolfe von  
Igel, Captain von Papen's former  
secretary, who was arrested yester-  
day in New York on an indictment  
charging him with conspiring to blow  
up the Welland canal, notwithstanding  
the German ambassador's request  
that von Igel be released.

Counselor Polk of the state depart-  
ment yesterday advised the depart-  
ment of justice to free the prisoner  
unless the offense was committed yes-  
terday he became a member of the em-  
bassy staff. As the crime is alleged  
to have been committed in September,  
1914, while von Igel was not regis-  
tered as an embassy employee until  
December, 1915, the legal branch of  
the government is said to have con-  
cluded that no diplomatic immunity  
stands in the way of his prosecution.

In fact some officials contend that  
clerks or secretaries of embassy at-  
taches, even though formally regis-  
tered as such, enjoy no immunity.

It has been reported that the state  
department consulted before von  
Igel was indicted and officials of the  
department of justice have made it  
clear that they would be guided en-  
tirely by the wishes of the state de-  
partment in respect to the case. Of-  
ficial documents seized in von Pa-  
pen's office when von Igel was ar-  
rested will be returned to the German  
embassy. Secretary Lansing today as-  
sured Count von Bernstorff that this  
would be done, after the latter had  
called at the state department and  
emphasized his demand of yesterday  
that the papers be returned. These  
papers, which embassy officials seem-  
ed most anxious to recover, are said  
to be partly in code and their exami-  
nation would reveal the key to the  
German official cipher.

Department of justice officials were  
unwilling to discuss the disposition of  
the seized papers, or to confirm a re-  
port that some of the papers already  
had been forwarded from New York.

## VON IGEL WILL NOT BE RELEASED FROM JAIL

New York, April 19.—Wolfe von  
Igel will not be released from custody  
and only a part of the documents  
seized at the time of his arrest on a  
charge of being implicated in a plot  
to destroy the Welland canal, will be  
returned to the German embassy.  
United States Attorney H. Snowden  
Marshall announced tonight. His  
statement was made in explanation  
of the latest phase of the tangle which  
followed the arrest of the former sec-  
retary to Captain Franz von Papen,  
recalled German military attaché and  
who now is declared by Ambassador  
von Bernstorff to be an attaché of  
the German embassy.

"I have not even considered the  
release of von Igel," Mr. Marshall  
continued. "The legality of his ar-  
rest was definitely settled so far as  
my office is concerned, early today."  
Following von Igel's arrest the  
protest of the German ambassador  
was made to the secretary of state  
and Mr. Lansing referred the matter  
to the attorney general's office. When  
the protest reached my office, the  
only question to be decided was  
whether von Igel was a member of  
the German ambassador's staff on the  
date of the crime charged. I was  
able immediately to report in the  
negative.

Mr. Marshall asserted there was no  
basis for protest against his release  
of the papers on the ground that  
there were obtained through a viola-  
tion of German territory. Von Igel  
contended that his office was a  
branch of the German embassy.

## BRYAN REJECTED FOR DELEGATE BY NEBRASKANS

Henry Ford Still in Lead Over  
Cummins, Hughes and Es-  
tabrook as Presidential  
Preference.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Omaha, Neb., April 19.—Returns  
from yesterday's state preferential  
primary have been so delayed by a  
complicated ballot that late tonight  
only 259 precincts, included in which  
were eighty-eight Omaha precincts,  
had reported. Only three counties  
had returned a complete count of the  
ballots. There are 1,800 precincts  
in the state and it is believed that  
several days will elapse before the  
result of the voting has been estab-  
lished beyond possibility of change  
by later returns.

Henry Ford is leading the republi-  
can candidates for the presidential  
nomination by the following vote:  
Ford, 6,347; A. B. Cummins, 5,559;  
Charles E. Hughes, 4,200; Henry D.  
Estabrook, 2,297. The name of Mr.  
Hughes was written on the ballot by  
the voters.

W. J. Bryan is 2,000 votes behind  
his four competitors for delegates at  
large to the democratic national con-  
vention. There are six candidates  
of whom four will be nominated and  
Mr. Bryan is fifth on the list.

## CONGRESS TOLD OF GRAVE CRISIS BETWEEN BERLIN AND WASHINGTON

(Continued From Page One.)

which it would have the right to de-  
stroy without warning.

"The law of nations has long recog-  
nized the right of merchantmen to  
carry arms for protection and to use  
them to repel attack, though to use  
them in such circumstances at their  
own risk; but the imperial German  
government claimed the right to set  
these understandings aside under cir-  
cumstances which it deemed extra-  
ordinary. Even the terms in which  
it announced its purpose thus still  
further to relax the restraints it had  
previously professed its willingness  
and desire to put upon the opera-  
tions of its submarines, carried the  
plain implication that at least vessels  
which were not armed would still be  
exempt from destruction without  
warning, and that personal safety  
would be accorded their passengers  
and crews; but even that limitation,  
if it was ever practicable to observe  
it, has in fact constituted no check  
at all upon the destruction of ships  
of every sort.

### Promises Violated.

"Again and again the imperial Ger-  
man government has given this gov-  
ernment its solemn assurances that at  
least passenger ships would not be  
thus dealt with, and yet it has again  
and again permitted its undersea  
commanders to disregard those assur-  
ances with entire impunity. Great  
liners like the Lusitania and the  
Arabic and mere ferryboats like the  
Sussex have been attacked without a  
moment's warning, sometimes before  
they had even become aware that they  
were in the presence of an armed  
vessel of the enemy, and the lives  
of non-combatants, passengers and  
crews, have been sacrificed wholesale  
in a manner which the government of  
the United States cannot but regard  
as wanton and without the slightest  
color of justification. No limit of any  
kind has in fact been set to the indi-  
iscriminate pursuit and destruction of  
merchantmen of all kinds and nation-  
alities, within the waters, constantly  
extending in area, where these opera-  
tions have been carried on; and the  
roll of Americans who have lost their  
lives on ships thus attacked and de-  
stroyed has grown month by month  
until the ominous toll has mounted  
into the hundreds.

"One of the latest and most shock-  
ing instances of this method of war-  
fare was that of the destruction of the  
French cross-channel steamer Sussex,  
the most stand forth as the sinking of  
the steamer Lusitania did, as so sin-  
gularly tragical and unjustifiable as  
to constitute a truly terrible example  
of the inhumanity of submarine war-  
fare as the commanders of German  
vessels have for the past twelve  
months been conducting it.

"If this incident stood alone, some  
explanation, some disavowal by the  
German government, some evidence  
of criminal mistake or wilful dis-  
obedience on the part of the com-  
mander of the vessel that fired the  
torpedo might be sought or enter-  
tained; but unhappily it does not  
stand alone. Recent events make the  
conclusion inevitable that it is only  
one instance, even though it is one  
of the most extreme and distressing  
instances, of the spirit and method of  
warfare which the imperial govern-  
ment has mistakenly adopted, and  
which from the first exposed that  
government to the reproach of thrust-  
ing all neutral rights aside in pursuit  
of its immediate objects.

### Patience Exhausted.

"The government of the United  
States has been very patient. At  
every stage of this distressing experi-  
ence of tragedy after tragedy in  
which its own citizens were involved,  
it has sought to be restrained from  
any extreme course of action or of  
protest by a thoughtful consideration  
of the extraordinary circumstances of  
this unprecedented war, and actuated  
in all that it said or by the senti-  
ments of genuine friendship which  
the people of the United States al-  
ways have entertained and continue  
to entertain toward the German na-  
tion. It has, of course, accepted the  
successive explanations and assur-  
ances of the imperial German gov-  
ernment as given, in entire sincerity,  
and good faith, and has hoped, even  
against hope, that it would prove to  
be possible for the German govern-  
ment to order and control the acts  
of its naval commanders as to square  
its policy with the principles of hu-  
manity as embodied in the law of na-  
tions. It has been willing to wait un-  
til the significance of the facts be-  
came absolutely unmistakable and  
susceptible of but one interpretation.

"That point has now unhappily been  
reached. The facts are susceptible of  
but one interpretation, the imperial  
German government has not been  
able to put any limits or restraints  
upon its warfare against either freight  
or passenger ships. It has, therefore,  
become painfully evident that the po-  
sition which this government took at  
the very outset is inevitable, namely,  
that the use of submarines for the de-  
struction of any enemy's commerce  
is of necessity because of the very  
character of the vessels employed, and  
the very methods of attack, involves  
incompatibility with the principles of  
humanity, the long established and  
incontrovertible rights of neutrals,  
and the sacred immunities of non-  
combatants.

### Has Notified Germany.

"I have deemed it my duty, there-  
fore, to say to the imperial German  
government that it is still its pur-  
pose to prosecute relentless and in-  
discriminate warfare against vessels  
of commerce by the use of subma-  
rines, notwithstanding the now dem-  
onstrated impossibility of conducting  
that warfare in accordance with what  
the government of the United States  
must consider the sacred and indis-  
putable rules of international law and  
the universally recognized dictates of  
humanity, the government of the  
United States is at least forced to the  
conclusion that there is but one course